The Marshall Project tracks the impact of our journalism on policymakers, advocates and other media. This report highlights some key examples.

**OFT-CITED** The Marshall Project’s work has been cited by lawyers and judges hundreds of times in criminal justice-related cases across the country. Here are just a few examples:

- In Connecticut, lawyers cited our work about the failure of federal prison officials to ensure adequate medical and mental health treatment.

- In Colorado, our work on police interrogations was referenced in a civil complaint against Denver officials.

- A federal judge in Alaska mentioned our work on restrictions on prison visitations during the pandemic.

- A prisoner in Texas, representing himself, highlighted our work in his request for relief from excessive heat behind bars.

- Missouri plaintiffs cited our work on debtors’ prisons in a class-action lawsuit against the city of Ferguson.

**$5.125 MILLION** That’s the size of the check that a private prison company wrote to the state of Mississippi because we revealed they had been charging the state for mandatory prison guard positions that were vacant.

**982 → 1,359** Since the start of this year, the total number of facilities where our journalism is distributed has skyrocketed from 982 to 1,359 in 48 states and Washington, D.C., and in three international locations where U.S. nationals are incarcerated.

> Ashley Traister faced prosecution for child neglect after she tested positive for drugs and her baby was stillborn. Drug use has not been proven to cause stillbirths, but a district attorney in Oklahoma was moving full steam ahead against Traister — until our investigation was co-published with a local outlet, The Frontier. The district attorney allowed Traister to serve probation on the charge of child neglect, and dropped all remaining charges. In June 2023, Traister won back full custody of her older daughter.

> Cherie Mason, who has four daughters and was originally sentenced to 12 years for manslaughter for a stillbirth in 2017, is now scheduled to be released from prison early. She got a new legal team as a result of our reporting, which featured her case, and the district attorney agreed to modify her sentence. She will now be released about five years ahead of schedule.
Our first local newsroom has been having lots of direct impact in Cleveland.

**BARRED** In Cuyahoga County, a senior judge was recently removed from a case after The Marshall Project - Cleveland investigated her questionable relations with a court receiver. The Ohio Supreme Court ruled that Judge Leslie Ann Celebrezze violated court rules when she steered a contentious but lucrative divorce case involving a longtime friend to her own docket. The FBI has now launched an investigation into Judge Celebrezze.

**TICKETS DOWN** Fewer drivers are being ticketed in the wealthy Cleveland suburb of Bratenahl. The month after we reported on the disproportionate ticketing of Black people in the mostly White village, officers issued only seven traffic tickets, down from 17 the month before we published. Meanwhile, the Bratenahl police chief says the department has changed how they record race in traffic stops.

**GIVING LICENSE** Sometimes, our work has impact even before it’s published. Our reporting found that the Ohio Bureau of Motor Vehicles had issued nearly 200,000 new driver’s license suspensions in 2022, a staggeringly high number. But after our initial interview with a local judge on license suspensions, the Cleveland Municipal Court started hosting community clinics to help residents get their licenses back, even before we had a chance to publish.

**RADAR SPEED SIGN IN BRATENAHL**

**GOODBYE, HYPNOSIS** In September 2023, a new Texas law went into effect banning courtroom testimony based on “forensic hypnosis,” the interrogation tactic featured in The Marshall Project’s hit podcast, “Just Say You’re Sorry.” The podcast was based on our investigation in partnership with the Dallas Morning News. Texas was one of the last states in the country to use the tactic. Supporters said it could help witnesses better recall details of crimes, but psychologists warned it could lead to arrests of innocent suspects.